

PSYCHI- ATRY TODAY: Lehmann, Ban and Friends

It's a black and white rotating Catherine wheel and when it spins it looks like kinetic art.

In fact, it is one of the surprisingly simple aids — lollipops, flashing lights, loud noises are others — which McGill professor of psychiatry, Dr. Heinz E. Lehmann and his research associates at Douglas Hospital employ in their search for better diagnostic tools, drugs and dosages for the mentally ill.

Dr. Lehmann, whose reports published in 1954 on the testing of chlorpromazine (the first of the major tranquilizers) ushered in the psychopharmacological era in North American psychiatry, switched on the wheel for a visitor touring Douglas laboratories and described its purpose. "It's a device that tests perception and is part of a performance test battery which we have developed for drug screening."

Since the mid-forties the battery has been used to explore the effects of drugs in normal volunteers and in patients. During the exciting days when Lehmann and his associates were testing chlorpromazine the battery gave them results they'd never seen before. It provided one of the first indications that chlorpromazine — with its never-before-encountered power to nullify psychotic symptoms — would radically alter the future for mental patients.

Since the first report on chlorpromazine, countless papers on psychoactive drugs — which now number in the hundreds — have left Douglas. Lehmann and his team have established the McGill Psychiatry Department — which this autumn celebrates the 25th anniversary of its founding — as international leaders in the clinical investigation of drugs to aid the mentally ill.

Equally vital is research being conducted to make drug dosages more specific and to improve the tools used to assess changes in human behaviour.

The boxes of lollipops, the red and white flashing lights and the noise-making machines at Douglas are props in experiments expected to produce badly needed diagnostic aids.

"At the moment," Dr. Lehmann observes, "there are no objective criteria to confirm psychiatric diagnosis. We're trying to develop laboratory tests that will help to make psychiatry more like other branches of medicine."

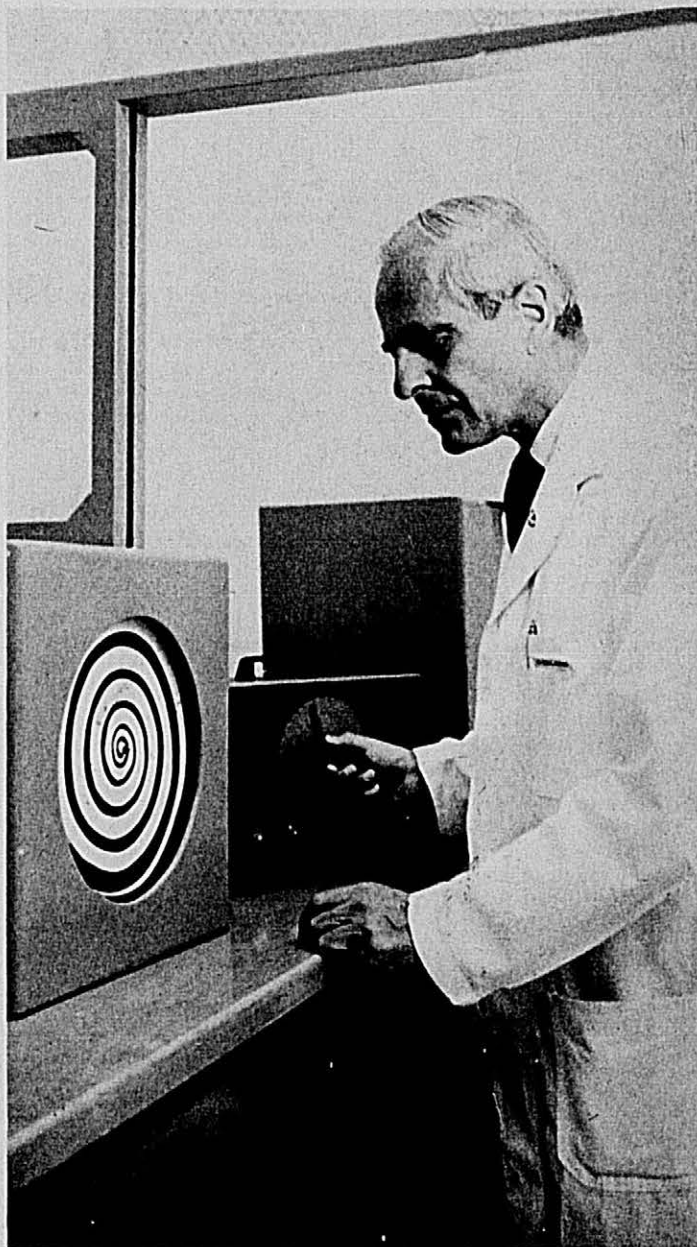
For the past seven years Dr. Thomas Ban, McGill associate professor and Lehmann's close associate ("We work together like Rogers and Hammerstein," says Lehmann) has been working on the development of diagnostic procedures based on the Russian physiologist Pavlov's classical conditioning techniques. (Pavlov's dog, it is recalled, when conditioned to eating his dinner on hearing the dinner bell, began to produce saliva as soon as a bell sounded. Researchers use lollipops and other gimmicks to provoke the same reaction in humans.)

"we work together like Rogers and Hammerstein"

Dr. Ban described a typical experiment. Electrodes are stuck to a patient's palm and forearm. He is then bombarded by noise and flashing lights. His reaction is an involuntary response — he begins to sweat and the moisture on his skin increases. The strength of the response is conveyed by the electrodes to a polygraph machine and traced on paper. Shortly the patient becomes accustomed to the noise and lights and the speed of his "orientation" is recorded. Responses vary in the individual and Dr. Ban has found he is able to detect and measure characteristic behaviour patterns in patients suffering different mental illnesses. For instance, there are reliable characteristic differences in conditioning patterns among six sub-categories of schizophrenia.

The McGill team is one of the few groups anywhere systematically exploring conditioning in mentally disordered states.

Lehmann and Ban believe they can develop these conditioning techniques to the point where they can give



Dr. Heinz E. Lehmann, clinical director of Douglas Hospital and McGill professor of Psychiatry, demonstrates rotating disc which tests perception as part of performance test battery for screening drugs.



The relationship between dreams, sleep and stress is under investigation at the Allan Memorial Institute. Operator Paul Lavoie takes a night-long electroencephalogram on a sleeping patient.



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THE D. EWEN CAMERON LEGACY

Last week the Department of Psychiatry observed the 25th anniversary of its founding. To celebrate the occasion a group of some of the world's most distinguished psychiatrists assembled at McGill to take a hard look at themselves and their field.

One figure missing at this important international symposium was the founder of the department — the late Dr. D. Ewen Cameron. It was little more than a year ago that he met his untimely death on the slope of an Adirondack mountain.

Dr. Cameron surely would have been pleased and proud to take part. Under his leadership and that of Dr. R. A. Cleghorn, the man who today succeeds him as its chairman, the department has achieved a great deal in its first 25 years.

Today a major part of all Canadian psychiatric research takes place in its laboratories and teaching units. And although research receives heavy emphasis the department has expanded its programmes of service to the community along with teaching — the department now directs the second largest graduate psychiatric training programme in the world.

Having adopted early an eclectic approach, the department has no difficulty in "living peacefully with both the biological and psychological disciplines." Dr. Cleghorn says he believes that what he calls the "two cultures in psychiatry" — the school of thought which believes mental illness has a biochemical cause and eventually will have a biochemical cure, and the psychoanalytic school which sees all mental illness as the product of childhood trauma — are in the process of integration.

As a consequence of this attitude on the part of its leadership the McGill Department of Psychiatry covers a lot of ground. Starting with this issue the Reporter will carry a series of articles based on psychiatry. We feel that the appropriate place to begin is with Dr. Heinz Lehmann and his work at the Douglas Hospital.

H. E. T.

practitioners a sure diagnostic tool. They also hope to use the techniques as predictors of drug effectiveness. Patients in the many sub-categories of mental illness are tested both before and after receiving medications and at points during the course of treatment.

"psychiatry in 1930 was a rather derelict career"

"We hope to do away with the business of prescribing drugs and waiting for three months to see if they are effective. We hope to make the drugs specific for specific types of patients at specific points in the course of an illness."

Lehmann says he expects conditioning techniques will be in general use at Douglas in three or four years. He cautions, "Certainly something like this has to be confirmed over and over again before we can offer it as a sure technique. At the moment we're using up a lot of time on the computer. However, in three to four years we do expect to start using conditioning techniques here both for diagnostic tests and to help us decide what drugs are best for a patient at a particular point in his illness. Of course we do not know whether others will follow us."

But where Lehmann leads, others today are sure to follow. "It was his insistence on using the phenothiazines that opened up the mental hospitals," one member of the Psychiatry faculty commented.

The story of the introduction of the phenothiazines — of which chlorpromazine was the first — is dramatic. Lehmann recalls that when he went into psychiatry in 1930 it was "a rather derelict career. People only went there if they couldn't do anything else — or were alcoholic."

At the time there existed as equipment of the discipline only a classification system for mental illness, the malaria treatment for syphilitic infection of the brain, developed in 1917 by Wagner-Jauregg (the only psychiatrist to win the Nobel prize), and psychoanalysis. "The only thing that kept psychiatry above water was psychoanalysis, the only treatment available. It was never a very effective treatment and still isn't. Freud himself was the first to stress its shortcomings. It could help the neurotic but not the psychotic. But it was the one thing that kept psychiatry from going to pieces, a highly sophisticated technique, capable of growing and capable of explaining,

theoretically at least, human motivation."

Lehmann's father was a Berlin surgeon and his son's entry into psychiatry was a disappointment. However, Lehmann sensed there would be developments. "I thought there'd be room to move about," he says. And shortly after Lehmann's entry into psychiatry, the first physical treatments for psychotics arrived on the scene. Shock treatments appeared in the mid-thirties. "They were heroic treatments," Lehmann says. "At last we had something to help the psychotic."

Dr. R. A. Cleghorn, chairman, Department of Psychiatry, and director, Allan Memorial Institute.



In the late thirties Lehmann left Berlin and arrived in Montreal where he took up an appointment at Douglas Hospital. "I have never changed my address," he declares. "I have known my patients and my patient's children over 30 years and I have seen what happens over a generation. I think this gives me an advantage."

During the war there was not much real progress in psychiatry. After the war, however, the social therapies appeared. There were many scared victims of the war and treatment was needed for neurotics. As there were not enough psychiatrists, group therapy began. And then came the open door policy. It had been tried before and judged a failure. "But this time, we had the tranquilizers."

Lehmann was directly responsible for the introduction in North America of the first major tranquilizer — the drugs which nullify psychosis are always known as 'major' to distinguish them from 'minor' tranquilizers which came later and merely reduce anxiety and tension. "I got a scoop," Lehmann explained. Fluent in French, he read a paper about a pill which an anaesthesiologist in France had developed to quieten patients awaiting surgery. The drug then had been tried on mental patients by two psychiatrists who reported it exceedingly effective.

Surprisingly, the report did not excite much interest in France. Lehmann decided to test the drug on 70 patients at Douglas. "Within a week," he says, "we knew we had something very unique. In fact, we had never had anything like it." When Lehmann wrote up his report for publication, an associate questioned its choice of the word unique. "That's a word one doesn't use," the associate remarked. "Nothing is unique in psychiatry." Lehmann went ahead and used it anyway.

The medical journal to which he submitted the report delayed publication but on the basis of a privately circulated copy, the director of New York State mental hospitals supplied the drug to all state hospitals, a decision that cost several millions of dollars. Even where the effect was the same: Patients who had been vegetating in dead-end wards recovered enough to be discharged. With the advent of the major tranquilizers, many patients for whom there formerly had been very little hope, could, like diabetics with insulin, maintain a considerable degree of well-being.

Where does Dr. Lehmann expect the next breakthrough in psychiatry? Of course the McGill group is always testing new drugs. Currently, with teams in several parts of the world, its members are testing lithium, a common metallic element, to see if it will avert mood swings in manic depressive patients. There are some hopeful indications that it will.

"the future of psychiatry lies in enzymology"

The Douglas team also is conducting an extensive study of treatment throughout Canada of schizophrenic patients with nicotinic acid. The study will be conducted over a six-year period although some early results will be available next spring. Treatment with nicotinic acid has been attracting wide attention and there has been speculation within the profession as to whether it is as effective a treatment as some practitioners claim. Dr. Ban recently journeyed to Belgrade to tell a psychiatric meeting the criteria that would be used in the study. "When we're through," says Dr. Ban, "we'll certainly know." Dr. Lehmann says his instinct is that there is something in it for some types of schizophrenics.

Lehmann also expects that in the future — and he doesn't care to speculate on the date — the molecular biochemists will play their role. "I always tell my students that the future of psychiatry lies in enzymology," he declares.

Basic research in this area is being conducted in Montreal by Dr. Jean Kallos of St. Mary's Hospital. Dr. Kallos, a biochemist, has devised a chemical labeling technique for easy location of the active site or chemical binding of the enzyme and has produced chemical tools which have modified enzyme structure in experiments. He has given over 20 papers on his techniques which are being adopted by an increasing number of protein chemists.

MINUTES

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF SENATE HELD ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1968, AT 2:30 P.M. IN THE BOARD ROOM OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

Present:

The Principal, *in the Chair*
Vice-Principal Oliver
Vice-Principal Winkler
Dean Dion
Dean Woods
Dean McCutcheon
Dean Jay
Dean d'Ombain
Dean Frost
Dean Cohen
Dean McGregor
Dean Blume
Dean Solin
Professor Trentman
Professor Frankel
Professor Ferguson
Professor Hirschfeld
Professor Briant
Professor Reynolds
Professor Webster
Mr. Brown
Mr. Wood
Professor Neilson
Professor Malloch
Professor Bindra
Professor Horowitz
Professor Pavlasek
Professor Durnford
Professor D. V. Bates
The Registrar, *Secretary*

Mr. Crouch was present as Director of University Libraries.

Professor Mallory was present as Chairman of the University Scholarships Committee.

Mr. Tunis was present as the University Information Officer.

Regrets at being unable to be present were received from Dean Hall, Mr. Finlayson, Mr. Justice Hyde and Professor Beck.

13. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

In discussion of the Minutes of the previous meeting held on September 11th, Dean Woods pointed out, as he had at the previous meeting, that a short title or description should be inserted in parentheses where necessary to indicate the subject content of a Minute referring to a Report. It was agreed that this procedure would be followed in the Minutes as they are published, for the benefit of readers who did not have immediate access to the Report to which reference was being made.

The Minutes of the previous meeting were then adopted.

14. SUPERIOR COUNCIL NOMINATIONS

Reporting on the subject of nominations to the Superior Council of Education, the Principal read the following letter addressed to the Minister of Education:

"In response to your request for suggestions regarding the replacements or renewal of the mandate of members of the Superior Council of Education whose terms of office expires in August 1968, may I state that we would be agreeable to the renomination of all the candidates who are retiring but if new names are to be considered, we would like to submit the following list:

Raymond Affleck, Architect, Montreal
Maurice L'Abbé, Vice-Rector, Université de Montréal
Maurice Boivert, Electrical Engineering, Laval
Mrs. Rehder, West Island School Board
Mrs. Elizabeth Stedman, Lakeshore Regional Board"

15. The Principal said there was no further progress to report with regard to the joint letter addressed to the Minister of Education and the letter received in reply from the Minister. He added that he had written to the Minister suggesting that they should meet to discuss the matter further.

16. ACTIONS OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The Principal presented the following report of actions taken by the Board of Governors: (*See report in box.*)

RESOLVED that this report be received.

17. AMENDMENTS TO STATUTES (*See McGill Reporter, September 25, p. 5.*)

The Principal referred to the Notice of Motion which had been given at the last meeting containing recommendations to the Board of Governors that the Statutes be amended, and said that these recommendations on the subject of university government were now presented for adoption by Senate. Senate agreed with the Principal's proposal that each recommendation should be considered separately, with the following discussion and outcome:

- On motion by Dean Woods, Recommendation 1 (powers of the Board of Governors and Senate) was approved.
- In discussion of Recommendation 2 (composition of the Board

of Governors) Professor Frankel asked how the Graduates' Society elected their five representatives to the Board of Governors, and Mr. Brown replied. In response to questions, it was made clear that there was provision for a general franchise and that this procedure was dispensed with if only single nominations were received. Dean Woods suggested that the exact wording of the By-laws of the Graduates' Society on this subject should be brought before Senate for examination and said that he would look into this matter further.

- At the Principal's request, Vice-Principal Oliver spoke to Recommendation 3 (composition of Senate), recalling the different alternatives with regard to the composition of Senate which had been discussed at the Joint Meeting of Senate and the Board of Governors. He said that the MAUT had again urged that elected members of staff should form an absolute majority of Senate, adding that it was not, of course, desirable for Senate to be increased to an unworkable size.

Vice-Principal Oliver then presented the following paper entitled "Proposed Representation on Senate" and MOVED that this document be substituted for the composition of Senate proposed in Recommendation 3. Dean Cohen seconded the motion and spoke in its favour.

An extremely long discussion then ensued. Professor Ferguson pointed out that Vice-Deans could not properly discharge their function if they were not members of Senate and had to seek information from an elected representative. Professor Malloch made the point that under the new procedures it would be possible to separate the information from the participatory process. He added that there was every probability that Vice-Deans would in fact be elected Senators by their constituents.

Dean Woods said he shared Professor Ferguson's concern that the role of the Vice-Deans would be weakened. He said he felt that Vice-Deans should properly be members of Senate and that he favoured their present method of selection rather than the electoral process proposed by the MAUT. He pointed out the dilemma he was in, saying he was faced with the choice of supporting this proposal or abandoning the present method of selecting Vice-Deans. If he did support the proposal he asked to reserve the right, if the Faculty of Arts and Science thought his choice was wrong, to bring the whole question back again to Senate and reintroduce the possibility that Vice-Deans might be elected in Faculty and serve in that capacity on Senate.

Dean Solin suggested that the Vice-Deans might be retained if the total number of Senators was increased from 62 to 69 and that this would still ensure an elected majority. Vice-Principal Oliver replied that the students had agreed to the proportion of eight students of a total of 62 Senators and that it would not be desirable to decrease this proportion.

Dean Dion spoke against the proposal, saying the matter had been discussed at the Joint Meeting and that there was a strong moral commitment to accept the original recommendations of the Joint Committee on University Government. In reply to a question from Dean Dion, the Principal pointed out that the second report of the MAUT had urged strongly that a majority of Senate be elected. Several members of the Joint Committee felt that their original judgment had been wrong, he said, and with the passage of time many persons concerned had changed their minds. Dean Cohen added that no disrespect would be paid to the Joint Committee by not accepting its original recommendation. There were good reasons why members of the Committee had changed their minds. Professor Trentman spoke in favour of the recommendation that elected members form an absolute majority.

Professor Frankel spoke in favour of the motion and suggested, as he had in his earlier memorandum on the subject, that ex-officio representation be still further reduced.

Dean Woods asked whether a compromise might be possible whereby the present Vice-Deans would remain members of Senate until their term had expired, with the electoral process to take effect after that time.

Professor Ferguson made the point that if Vice-Deans were to be elected, then logically the Principal, Vice-Principals, and Deans should also be elected. Dean Frost spoke in favour of the motion.

The motion was then voted upon and carried. It was pointed out that a two-thirds vote of all members would not be necessary until the motion was amended was presented.

Vice-Principal Oliver then MOVED that it be recommended to the Board of Governors that the Statutes be amended to make effective Recommendation 3 as amended. Dean Cohen seconded the motion.

It was decided that the question of student representation would be discussed before this motion was put. Vice-Principal Oliver referred to the "Urgent Memorandum" which had been received on this subject from the Students' Council at the last meeting. He pointed out that it would take time

for the students to carry out an electoral process and it was desirable for student representatives to serve on Senate as soon as possible. As an interim measure he suggested that the Students' Council be invited to appoint the President of the Students' Council, ex officio, and seven members elected from the Faculties, to sit on Senate until a final method of student election to Senate had been worked out. Professor Frankel said he would prefer a method whereby the Students' Society amended their Constitution to provide for the necessary election method.

Dean Dion pointed out that the students at Macdonald College operated under their own separate Constitution, and Vice-Principal Oliver then suggested that one of the seven students should be elected by the Students Council of Macdonald College.

Professor Hirschfeld said he did not feel Senate was as pressed for time as Vice-Principal Oliver had suggested. He referred to the Students' Society Brief which recommended that student members not be appointed until 1969. He felt that student members could attend Senate this session as observers while a Committee considered the whole question.

Professor Frankel then MOVED as an Amendment to the Motion that the following should replace the paragraph in its entirety under the heading "Students":

"The President of the Students' Society shall serve as an ex-officio member. Seven other students, of whom at least one shall be a student from Macdonald College, shall be elected by the students in accord with procedures which will be specifically provided for in the Constitutions of the McGill and the Macdonald College Societies".

This proposed amendment was also discussed at some length. Professor Bindra spoke against specifying a long-range procedure in any detail. Professor Bates wondered whether any final recommendations should be reached in the absence of students. Dean Cohen expressed some reservations about the proposed amendment.

In the course of further discussion, general agreement was expressed that students should be elected to Senate and that until the necessary method was decided upon it was necessary to make some sort of interim arrangement.

Dean Frost spoke against the elimination of the last two sentences of the paragraph under "Students", saying he believed that only full-time students should be eligible for election. Professor Malloch made the point that partial students were eligible to be members of the Students' Society. Vice-Principal Oliver suggested that a clause be added to the second paragraph of Recommendation 3 to the effect that all elected members of Senate should be full-time members of the University.

After further discussion, and after numerous viewpoints had been expressed, the amendment to the motion proposed by Professor Frankel was voted upon and carried.

As an Amendment to the Motion Vice-Principal Oliver then MOVED that the second paragraph of Recommendation 3 be rephrased as follows:

"The Committee now recommends that Senate shall be composed of the following ex-officio and elected members; all the elected members shall be full-time members of the University staff or students registered for a degree or diploma".

Dean Frost seconded this amendment to the motion.

There was then considerable discussion concerning the definition of a full-time student, a partial student, and a limited undergraduate.

Dean Dion then MOVED as an Amendment to the Amendment to the motion that student membership be confined to students registered for a degree or diploma.

Professor Trentman said this seemed to be an unduly provocative statement and said he favoured a less specified statement.

After further discussion this amendment to the motion was voted upon and carried by a vote of 13 to 10.

Professor Trentman and Professor Malloch said they felt that this amendment had altered the general intention of Senate. Other members expressed their concern at the decision that had been taken.

Vice-Principal Oliver and other members expressed similar feelings and said they now intended to vote against the adoption of the Amendment to the Motion as amended.

The Amendment to the Motion, as amended, was then voted upon and was lost, with one member dissenting.

Dean Frost then proposed that the wording of the second paragraph of Recommendation 3 be changed to read that all the elected members of Senate should be "full members of the University", this definition to be determined later after discussion on the subject with staff and students had been carried out. Vice-Principal Oliver proposed that a committee of the new Senate be constituted to work out this definition.

Returning to the original motion, Vice-Principal Oliver then MOVED that Recommendation 3, as amended, be adopted. Professor Hirschfeld proposed an amendment which he withdrew when it was pointed out that Recommendation 10 provided for the incorporation of statutory changes in detail.

ACTIONS OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Meeting held July 23, 1968:

New Governors. Mr. George N. M. Currie elected by the Graduates' Society to complete the unexpired term of the late Mr. K. P. Tsolainos (until December 31, 1970) and Mr. Jean de Grandpre elected by the Graduates' Society to complete the unexpired term of Mr. Robert F. Shaw (until December 31, 1970), were warmly welcomed by the Chancellor.

Nominating Committee: Mr. Gilles Edouard Sarault elected to the Board of Governors for a term of five years ending December 31, 1973. Mr. Robert F. Shaw has resigned from the Board, effective 30 June 1968, and Mr. A. C. McKim has resigned from the Building Committee.

The Report of Actions taken by Senate at its meetings on June 17 and 21 was adopted and the recommendations and actions as recorded therein were all approved.

STAFF CHANGES.

(complete list tabled with Secretary of Senate).

The following were recommended by Selection Committee to the rank of Professor. PIERRE GLOOR recommended as Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, Dept. of Neurology & Neurosurgery, on permanent tenure 1 September 1968.

W. H. PHILIP HILL recommended as Professor in the Department of Medicine and Clinical Medicine (R.V.H.) on permanent tenure from 1 June 1968.

STUART R. TOWNSEND recommended as Professor in the Department of Medicine and Clinical Medicine (M.G.H.) on permanent tenure from 1 June 1968. HOWARD S. MITCHELL recommended as Professor in the Department of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, on permanent tenure, from 1 June, 1968.

DON W. ESPLIN recommended as Professor in the Department of Pharmacology on permanent tenure from 1 August 1968.

AURELE BEAULNES recommended as Professor in the Department of Pharmacology for 5 years commencing 1 August 1968.

JOHN V. V. NICHOLLS recommended as Professor in the Department of Ophthalmology, on permanent tenure from 1 September 1968.

KALID B. SAYEED recommended as Professor in the Department of Economics and Political Science for 5 years commencing 1 September 1968.

HENRY B. M. MURPHY recommended as Professor in the Department of Psychiatry on permanent tenure from 1 June 1968.

ALFRED J. FRUEH recommended as Professor in the Department of Geological Sciences on permanent tenure from 1 September 1968.

JOHN A. ELSON recommended as Professor in the Department of Geological Sciences on permanent tenure from 1 September 1968.

JOHN SCOTT DUNBAR recommended as Professor in the Department of Radiology on permanent tenure from 1 August 1968.

ROBERT G. FRASER recommended as Professor in the Department of Radiology on permanent tenure from 1 September 1968.

PHILIP R. BROMAGE recommended as Professor in the Department of Anaesthesia on permanent tenure from 1 September 1968.

MARTIN ROBBELL recommended as Professor and Chairman of the Department of Biochemistry for 5 years from 1 June 1969 or earlier if possible.

MARY ELLEN AVERY recommended as Professor and Chairman of the Department of Paediatrics at the University and Paediatrician in Chief of the M.C.H. for 5 years commencing 1 June 1969.

W. J. M. DOUGLAS recommended as Professor in the Department of Chemical Engineering on permanent tenure from 1 September 1968.

TALAT SALMAN recommended as Professor in the Department of Metallurgical Engineering on permanent tenure from 1 September 1968.

RESIGNATIONS:

K. A. BARLOW, Assistant Professor in Department of Geology — effective 31 July 1968.

M. B. SWEARENGEN, Associate Professor in the Faculty of Education — effective 31 August 1968.

A. J. FRUEH, Department of Geology — effective 31 August 1969 to accept an appointment at the University of Connecticut.

E. C. M. McDONALD, Assistant Professor of Education — effective 31 August 1968.

JOHN S. STEVENSON resigned as Chairman of the Department of Geology from 6 August 1968.

N. CHANCE, Department of Anthropology, resigned from 31 August 1968 to accept an appointment at the University of Connecticut.

Gifts, Grants and Bequests (complete list with Secretary of Senate), were received.

It was reported that the House of Seagram Ltd. has offered to donate to the university a sculpture by Canadian Artist Charles Daudelin, which is now on exhibition at "Man and his World" having been commissioned for Expo 1967, under certain conditions which are contained in the Company's letter of June 17th. The offer was accepted with appreciation and it was agreed that it be placed in front of Chancellor Day Hall when received.

Recommendation 3, as amended, was then voted upon and carried with a vote of two-thirds of all members of Senate.

Vice-Principal Oliver then MOVED that the newly-structured Senate should create a committee to work out a definition of the expression "full member of the University", but withdrew his motion since Recommendation 10 provided for the kind of action he had proposed.

d) Recommendation 10 (Joint Committee of Governors and Gazette) was adopted.

e) Recommendation 4 (Faculties and Departments) was adopted.

f) Recommendation 5 (Principal & Vice-Principals) was adopted.

g) In discussion of Recommendation 6 (Appointment of Deans) Dean Dion pointed out that this recommendation would make it difficult to engage Deans from outside, but said that he would not vote against the motion. Recommendation 6 was then adopted.

h) In discussion of Recommendation 7 (Appointment of Vice-Deans) Dean Woods pointed out that there would be very serious discussion on this matter in the Faculty of Arts and Science and said he again wished to reserve the right to raise the matter later if necessary.

Recommendation 7 was then adopted.

i) Recommendation 8 (Departmental Chairmen) was adopted.

j) Recommendation 9 (Open Meetings) was discussed in some detail. Professor Hirschfeld expressed his regret that it was necessary to adopt this Recommendation. In the course of discussion it was pointed out that Senate possessed power and discretion to hold open meetings if it so desired and hence no statutory amendment was required.

Vice-Principal Oliver referred to the Minutes of the previous meeting, and said that a resolution on this subject was required to the effect that future meetings of Senate should be open in the sense defined by the report on the

Implications of Open Senate Meetings.

Recommendation 9 was then adopted with the following two provisions: first, the beginning date of open meetings would be when the new Senate was convened; second, it would be pointed out to the Board of Governors that Senate possessed discretion and power to hold open meetings and hence no statutory amendment was required.

k) Recommendation 11 (continuing review of Statutes) was adopted, it being pointed out that Recommendation 9, 10 and 11 did not require statutory amendments.

18. STUDENT SENATORS

The Principal referred again to the short-term implications of the adoption of Recommendation 3. He said it would be some time before the Students' Society had worked out their electoral process and that some sort of interim representation was needed as soon as possible.

After discussion it was MOVED by Vice-Principal Oliver that as an interim arrangement the President of the Students' Council be invited to serve as an ex officio member, that six members of the McGill Students' Council, elected from the members elected by Faculties, and one member of the Macdonald College Students' Council, elected from the members elected by Senate for the present year or until such time as constitutional provision for determining student members had been established. As part of his motion Vice-Principal Oliver proposed that the Board of Governors be asked to make an interim amendment to the Statutes permitting these students to vote during the present session. The motion was seconded by Mr. Brown.

This motion was carried.

There was then some discussion of the role of the present elected members, and it was decided that those presently serving as members would continue to serve until their term of office had ended. It was suggested this same provision might be made in the case of Vice-Deans but the point was made by

Professor Trentman and others that Vice-Deans more properly should now stand for election. The Principal pointed out that Vice-Deans should certainly serve until their successors had been elected. It was proposed by Dean Frost and other members that this whole question be remitted for discussion to the Nominating Committee of Senate.

It was agreed that the Vice-Deans would continue to serve as members of Senate until the day on which it was possible to convene the newly constituted Senate.

19. STATUTORY NOTICE

Senate agreed to the Principal's proposal that the rule concerning statutory notice of meeting be waived if it became necessary to call an emergency meeting of Senate.

20. ADDITIONS TO GRADUATION LIST

On behalf of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research Dean Frost reported that under the agreed procedure the following names had been added to the graduation list after the May meeting of Senate:

Master of Engineering (Mining)
Carrington, John Kemp, B.A.Sc. (Toronto), Willowdale, Ontario.
Hill, Peter Charles, B.E.Sc. (Western), London, Ontario.
Majury, Richard Allan, B.Eng. (McGill), Montreal.
Rising, Kenneth Robert, B.E.Sc. (Western), Montreal.
Rodrique, Michel, B.Sc. (Laval), Montreal.
Thompson, James E. P., B.Sc. (Manitoba), Montreal.
Wilson, David Helman, B.A.Sc. (Waterloo), Kirkland Lake, Ontario.
Wilson, Donald Alexander, B.A.Sc. (Toronto), Orillia, Ontario.

21. ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS TO GRADUATION LIST.

On behalf of the Faculty of Arts and Science Dean Woods reported that under the agreed procedure the following names had been added to, or deleted from, the graduation list after the May meeting of Senate:

Names added to the degree lists in the Faculty of Arts and Science

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.
Keer, Mrs. Gitta
Lal, Lawrence Shiu Hang
Mackay, Lorna Margaret
Weinberg, Michael Louis

BACHELOR OF ARTS.
Williamson, Peter M.

Name deleted from degree lists:
Rabinovitch, Victor (B.A.)

22. CZECH REFUGEES

Dean Woods and Dean Frost reported on the present situation concerning the placement in the University of Czech refugees, both staff and students.

23. TEA BREAK

Senate agreed warmly to Dean Dion's proposal that a break would be held at the next meeting during which tea should be served.

There being no further business, Senate then adjourned at 7:30 p.m.

RESOLUTION OF SENATE ON THE DEATH OF THE HON. DANIEL JOHNSON, PRIME MINISTER OF QUEBEC.

(sent as a telegram to Mme. Johnson on September 26)

The Senate of McGill University, in meeting today, records its sense of deep shock and sorrow at the tragically unexpected death of the Honourable Daniel Johnson, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec.

Only yesterday his beloved province and his country welcomed Daniel Johnson home after a period of convalescence abroad. Millions of his compatriots saw Prime Minister Johnson on the television screen and were struck anew at the vigour of the man, the clear lucidity of his thought, the generosity of the feelings he expressed toward his English-speaking fellow Quebecers, the devotion and the promise he assured to his fellow French-speaking Quebecois. He was a man who spoke forcefully his convictions and aspirations for the new Quebec and for the fait français au Canada; he was also a man of magnanimity, with a sense of justice and compassion, whose sincerity of purpose was recognized by all his fellow Canadians.

One of the great personages of Quebec is dead, and a great Canadian is dead. Only one year ago Prime Minister Johnson accepted the award of an honorary degree from McGill University, which was graciously received by Madame Johnson on his behalf. Now every member of the McGill community joins in expressing to Madame Johnson and to the members of her family the University's most heart-felt expression of respect and sympathy.

ERRATUM: Dr. James Corry will deliver the Founder's Day convocation address, and not Dr. Wilfrid Pellerier as reported in last week's issue.

NEW JOINT COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE STUDENT SERVICES

A standing committee of students and staff "to co-ordinate and develop student aid and counselling sources," has been set up by Senate at its meeting, September 26.

The establishment of such a committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. C. D. Solin, Dean of Students, was recommended to Senate in the Report of the Committee on the Communication of Information, (Recommendation 19).

Dr. Solin summarized the work of this committee as one of co-ordination, "with a view to improving the effectiveness of existing student services and to consider and make recommendations for new services as the need arises".

The committee, to be known as the Committee on Student Counselling Sources, will include six students, one of whom will come from the Macdonald College campus and six members of the staff named by the Nominating Committee, as follows:

E. Burnett, assistant director, Guidance Services; Prof. William Bruce, associate dean, Student Affairs, Faculty of Engineering; Dr. E. C. Knowles, Student Counsellor and Director, Student Aid office; Prof. J. G. Lohrenz, Director, Health Service; Prof. M. Wisenthal, Associate Dean of Student Affairs, Faculty of Arts and Science; Prof. R. J. Brown, Dean of Students, Macdonald College.

SELECTION OF STUDENTS ON SENATE COMMITTEES

The Senate of the University will continue to invite Students' Council to nominate student members of Senate Committees during the academic year 1968-1969, while a full examination of the question of selecting student members of Senate committees is conducted.

This action was approved at the meeting of Senate on September 26, when the following resolution was adopted:

"Senate affirms the principle that Senate committees must be approved by and responsible to Senate itself. Pending a full examination of the problem during the 1968-69 academic year of selecting student members to Senate committees, Senate will continue its practice of requesting the Students' Council to name students for these posts."

NEW SERVICES FOR EXTERNAL AID STUDENTS

In accordance with a new agreement McGill will provide a number of additional services to students here under the auspices of the External Aid Office.

These students, of whom there are about 150, are from developing countries, and are here under contracts signed jointly by External Aid and their home governments. At the end of their studies they must usually return to their countries for a period of about five years.

University staff will now brief these students concerning the programmes they are to follow, as well as assisting them with academic or personal problems. McGill will also arrange for these students to be met on arrival and given assistance in obtaining suitable accommodation. Allowances will now be paid by McGill from funds provided by External Affairs.

In the past these matters had to be referred by the student or his academic supervisor to the External Aid Office in Ottawa.

Dr. E. Clifford Knowles, Director of the Student Aid Office, will act as co-ordinator between McGill and the External Aid Office.

Students concerned should feel free to consult him "on any matter relating to their studies, living conditions, social, cultural or recreational facilities, personal problems, or the objectives of the External Aid program."

Where necessary they will be referred for specialized help elsewhere. Academic staff members supervising External Aid students are requested to notify Dr. Knowles of any problems which may affect a student's academic progress.

FOUNDER'S DAY CONVOCATION
THANKSGIVING DAY

Lectures and laboratory periods will not be cancelled during the Founder's Day Convocation on Wednesday, October 9, 4:00 p.m. in the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium. Students, as well as staff are invited to attend Convocation, however, and by Senate decision students may absent themselves without penalty from classes or laboratory periods for that purpose.

All lectures and laboratory periods will be cancelled on Thanksgiving Day, Monday, October 14.

C. M. McDougall
Registrar

BIRD FINDING IN THE GASPÉ PENINSULA

In connection with the ornithological research programs of the Redpath Museum field investigations were carried on in the Gaspé Peninsula, Province of Quebec, during the summers of 1967 and 1968. The Gaspé Peninsula was selected for many reasons: As part of a comprehensive study on the distribution of the birds of the Province of Quebec (including Labrador) little information was available on the birds of that region; many ornithologists had previously visited the area but distribution data were very sketchy and available for a few localities only, mainly along the coast. Another reason was the almost complete lack of museum specimens collected in that region for taxonomic studies. Finally, almost nothing was known about the distribution of birds in the peninsula, particularly when the various major biotic associations are considered.

The Gaspé Peninsula is located in southeastern Quebec, and has an area of over 12,000 square miles. The northern and eastern parts of the peninsula with their rocky shores and steep cliffs of up to 900 feet, which are bathed by the cold waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are very picturesque. Red sandstone cliffs of low elevation and sandy beaches are peculiar to the southern portion: the temperate waters of Chaleur Bay form the southern boundary of the region. To the west it is bounded by the Matapedia River and Valley. The interior is fairly hilly and many summits of the Shick-shock Range reach well over 3000 feet. The highest is Jacques Cartier Mountain at 4160 feet above sea-level.

To the casual visitor the Gaspé Peninsula appears to be a heavily forested area but upon closer examination one notices that most of its forests are in the regeneration stages which follow intensive logging. The original forest was mainly composed of coniferous species such as white spruce, black spruce and balsam fir; yellow and paper birches, trembling aspen and sugar maple also occur in small stands where soil, exposure and other conditions are suitable. Small stands of beech are also found but only

in the immediate vicinity of the Chaleur Bay. The habitats of the interior are very diverse due to the altitude of the mountain range. Coniferous forests and bogs are found at the lower altitudes but the coniferous trees, mostly spruce, are stunted between 3400 feet and 3900 feet. Beyond that point spruce stands form low mats of dense vegetation not exceeding 3 feet in height. These usually occur in the most sheltered places, but the dominant vegetation types consist primarily of dwarf birches, rock cranberries and bearberries, and reach about 4100 feet. Beyond there is nothing else but green lichens attached to the surface of rocks and small patches of caribou lichen in cracks and other sheltered places. Presumably this is the result of the high winds that prevail on these high summits. Winds of over 40 miles per hour were recorded on three visits to the top of Jacques Cartier Mountain. It is also in this region of high elevations that the last herd of Woodland Caribou south of the St. Lawrence River occurs in a wild state; three individuals were seen in 1968 by the Museum field party in the semi-open coniferous forest that ranges on Jacques Cartier Mountain between 2700 and 3800 feet.

Although the Gaspé Peninsula is primarily known for the famous Percé Rock, Bonaventure Island with its impressive colony of Gannets and other sea-birds is rapidly becoming a very popular attraction to tourists. The Percé area is undoubtedly the richest in the way of numbers of birds. The Gannet colony counts no less than 30,000 individuals all assembled in the steep cliffs of Bonaventure Island facing the high-sea. The Gannets have occupied the top of the cliffs and the wider ledges while other species such as the Black-legged Kittiwake (a small gull) and Herring Gulls use the narrower ledges. Black Guillemots, Razorbills and Common Murres (all sea-birds) can be found in good numbers in the crevices, in cracks and on flat surfaces under hanging ledges where they deposit their eggs, on the ledge itself or on a small gathering of coarse pebbles. It is most spectacular to go around the island in a boat. Then one can observe at close range thousands of birds circling and calling overhead. Gannets frequently dive for fish (herring) from great heights while the Black Guillemots, the Razorbills and the Murres disappear under water in search of food for short periods of time. A walk on the island is also well worth the effort: during the summer months Gannets can be observed sitting on their eggs and protecting them from intruders. In the wooded part, Fox Sparrows and Gray-cheeked Thrushes, which are relatively uncommon, may be heard in early morning. The Percé Rock appears at a distance to be a barren chunk of rock, but there is a magnificent colony of the Great Cormorant on its top. This species is relatively scarce in North America and only a few colonies have been discovered to date, particularly on islands and inaccessible cliffs.

The birds of the Gaspé Peninsula are primarily those of the coniferous forest. This habitat was studied thoroughly and over 40 species of birds were found in it. It was particularly interesting in the Mont St. Pierre area which provides access to Jacques Cartier Mountain. At sea level, in a habitat much disturbed by human activity, certain birds such as the Song Sparrow, the Savannah Sparrow, and the American Goldfinch were abundant. In the river valley leading to the mountain, birds of the deciduous forest such as the Black-throated Blue Warbler, the Wood Pewee, the Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, the Ruffed Grouse, the Philadelphia Vireo were recorded in stands of sugar maple, and balsam poplar and birches; this goes on as far as 700 feet above sea-level. Beyond, the typical coniferous forest starts and typical birds may be observed in various numbers: Spruce Grouse, Pine Grosbeak, Hawk Owl, Pine Siskin, Fox Sparrow, Evening Grosbeak, Blackpoll Warbler, Bay-breasted Warbler, Cape May Warbler, to name only a few. The Gray-cheeked Thrush was found in a coniferous zone between 1200 feet and 3600, although it was recorded around 700 feet in the Percé area. Common Redpolls usually considered as arctic and sub-arctic birds, were observed in good numbers in the stunted part of the coniferous forest which forms a band near the summit of the mountains between 3700 and somewhat less than 4000 feet above sea-level. Typical species of the arctic tundra as the Water Pipit and the Horned Lark were found in good numbers on the barren tops, particularly in the areas where the Vegetation is the sparsest.

To sum up, the field work done on the birds of the Gaspé Peninsula by the Redpath Museum was successful: invaluable representative specimens were collected, important distribution data were obtained and notes on the ecology of the region were compiled.



Esoteric McLooneyism

CHAPLIN
great or
funny
he ain't

Chaplin's *The Great Dictator* officially opened the McGill Film Society schedule this year; the name and reputation of Chaplin presumably providing the keynote of the series. Sir George Williams opened with nothing less than a festival of Buster Keaton, for much the same reasons, no doubt.

It has always seemed to me that the same sort of people — in fact, the same people — who *appreciate* Chaplin and Keaton spend a weekend every summer at Stratford Ont., being knocked out by the timeless humor of the bard.

Now, in the case of Shakespeare, this is somewhat understandable. Our actors of comic roles frequently adopt the pose and delivery of standup nightclub comics while lisping or roaring their Elizabethan inanities, thereby signalling "laugh here" to their audience; while those who play the clowns, if they heed Hamlet's admonition and *say* no more than is set down for them, none the less *do* a great deal more, underscoring obscure *double entendres* with slapstick sight gags.

But film is another medium, and until some Tyrone Guthrie of the editing room gets a hold of Chaplin's old movies and splices in some jokes, I will remain in my role as refuser of the festivities when it's Chaplin time again.

W. C. Fields, a comedian at whom (as distinguished from Keaton, Lloyd, Chaplin et al) human beings have been known to laugh in living memory, was once dragged to a Chaplin movie. He left early, muttering "The little bastard's a goddam ballet dancer." Which is not to say that Chaplin wasn't a very good ballet dancer. It's just that a perfectly executed double take is not inherently any funnier than a perfectly executed *pas de deux*.

How then are we to account for the increasing numbers of devout Charlie Chaplains, Mack Sennetors and Keystone Copy Cats? The era and its films are certainly of broad sociological interest, and could be expected to interest those same seers who watch with interest as another entertainment medium — popular music — turns, almost despite itself, into an art form, or at least an expression of culture.

Chaplin was probably the first star — the first popcult hero in whose image and license dolls, moustaches and dances were marketed. A sort of silent Beatle. And, to extend the analogy, he was the first to shed his successful image and risk experimentation — *The Great Dictator* being analogous, say, to *Sgt. Pepper's Lonely* etc.

But such esoteric McLooneyism cannot account for his large and continued popularity, nor can nostalgia, an emotion which few undergraduates can direct toward the 1920s.

There is, of course, the fascination of the abiding Chaplin legend. The little tramp of the twenties becoming a political satirist, and being sent into exile for his pains. As if the blue period Picasso had suddenly up and painted *Guernica*. But such speculations might account for the popularity of the program notes for Chaplin movies, not of the films themselves.

And if one had any doubts as to the immortality of Chaplin's comic gifts, he had the courtesy to return and reinforce them recently, when the mountain once more trembled, and brought forth a mouse called *Countess From Hong Kong*. Brando and Loren claim to have learned a great deal about the nature and strategy of comedy while working in it, which may be so. But then, I wouldn't want to sit through a movie of *Jokes and Their Relation to The Unconscious*, either.

Like *Merry Wives of Windsor*, Chaplin movies are very interesting from many points of view. But great — or funny they ain't.

So, in a way, *Great Dictator* was perhaps the best choice for openers in a very serious series of films. One can watch it for historical, technical, psychological, mythical, sociological reasons, one's mind undistracted by pleasure.

MacLean's Magazine for October reaches a new high in Canadian patriotism, its film critic calling Jean Pierre Lefebvre's *Il Ne Faut Pas Mourir Pour Ca* (International 16 Series, Feb. 21-22) "as good as anything produced in the U.S. or Europe." The truth is that Lefebvre is a very brave, serious and earnest young maker of movies, who has nothing to say, and that if one went in for that sort of Timeese, one would surely subtitle his *Il Ne Faut Pas* etc. "En Entendant Godard".

Montreal Symphony Orchestra 1968-69

CONCERTS UNIVERSITAIRES

This series of six concerts, October to February, features the full MSO in performance of Haydn, Prokofieff, Brahms, and other beloved composers. If you are a university student or under 25, you are eligible to subscribe to Les Concerts Universitaires. Prices: \$9.00 - \$12.00.

PROGRAMME

October 1
Franz-Paul Decker
Regis Pasquier, violoniste
HAYDN:
Symphonie No. 22, "Le Philosophe"
PROKOFIEFF:
Concerto No. 1, Op. 19
BRAHMS:
Variation sur un thème de Haydn
TCHAIKOVSKY:
Francesca da Rimini

October 22
Franz-Paul Decker
Pierrette Alarie, soprano
MOZART:
"Les Noces de Figaro", ouverture
MOZART:
Mia Speranza Adorata
VILLA-LOBOS:
Bachianas Brasileiras, No. 5.
BRUCKNER:
Symphonie No. 3, en ré mineur

November 5
Franz-Paul Decker
Leonard Rose, violoncelliste
BERLIOZ:
King Lear, ouverture
SAINT-SAËNS:
Concerto No. 1, Op. 33
BIZET:
Symphonie No. 1, en do majeur

January 6
Zubin Mehta
MOZART:
Symphonie KV 385 "Haffner"
BERLIOZ:
Symphonie Fantastique

January 21
Charles Munch
Ronald Turini, pianiste
HONEGGER:
Sinfonia "Di Tre Re"
PROKOFIEFF:
Concerto No. 3, Op. 26
DEBUSSY:
Iberia, suite symphonique

February 4
Rafael Frühbeck de Burgos
Henryk Szeryng, violoniste
ROGER MATTON:
Mouvement Symphonique No. 1
SCHUMANN:
Concerto en ré mineur
DE FALLA:
le Tricorne
(Subject to change)

FILM DIALOGUE

film for thought

cinema fun

through a film darkly

talking about film

exchanging impressions

checking perceptions

airing prejudices

watching them shot

mythologies examined

perspectives on people

a lens-eye look at life

"La Dolce Vita"

Frederico Fellini
Tuesday, October 8,
Leacock 132, 8 p.m. 50¢.
Discussion with Dr. P. Ohlin
of English Department.

"Smiles of a Summer Night"
Ingmar Bergman,
Tuesday, October 15,
Leacock 132, 8 p.m. 75¢.

"Pierrot Le Fou,"
Goddard,
Saturday, October 26,
Physical Sciences Center,
6 p.m., 8:30 p.m., 75¢.

"L'Amérique Insolite"
François Reichenbach,
Tuesday, November 5,
Leacock 132, 8 p.m., 75¢.

"Seven Samurai"
Akira Kurosawa,
Tuesday, November 19,
Leacock 132, 8 p.m., 75¢.

"The Love Goddesses"
(An Anthology of Shapes),
Saturday, December 7,
Leacock 132, 6 p.m., 8:30 p.m., 75¢.

THE SIR EDWARD BEATTY MEMORIAL LECTURES

Dr. Han Suyin, distinguished novelist, writer and lecturer on Asian affairs will deliver the tenth series of Beatty Lectures

October 22nd, 24th and 29th

Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium
8:30 p.m.

Tuesday, October 22: Asia Today
Thursday, October 24: Asia Yesterday
Tuesday, October 29: Asia Tomorrow

Tickets may be obtained by completing the following form and returning to the Registrar with a self-addressed envelope.

The Registrar,
McGill University

Please deliver to bearer (or send to me in enclosed self-addressed envelope) for the October 22 lecture,.....

for the October 24 lecture, for the October 29 lecture in the current series under the Sir Edward Beatty Memorial Foundation.

Name.....

Address.....

NEW CONCERT SEASON OPENED

FRED HALL

On Monday, Sept. 30, The McGill Chamber Orchestra under Alexander Brott opened its new concert season. It was a Haydn and Mozart program featuring Szymon Goldberg in two violin concertos.

The opening work was the Mozart Symphony #15 which is obviously early Mozart in style and development. The part writing is not very interesting and the unison passages become boring with unvaried repetition. The accents, especially in the first movement, were very disturbing as each time one appeared the whole orchestra attacked with a vengeance. The result was an extremely hard sound for most of the symphony. This can be partially blamed on the acoustics of the Theatre Port-Royal. The sound is so dry that every small error and miscue is magnified out of proportion. As a result the small slips, particularly in the violins, interfered with the performance. The most successful movement was the Presto, but again the effect of a very laborious reading was evident at all times.

The second work on the program was Mozart's Violin Concerto in G. The opening movement was quite shaky, and the tempo chosen seemed to make Mr. Goldberg somewhat uncomfortable as he and the orchestra were unsure of each other. Mr. Goldberg's artistry began to appear in the cadenza as he at last was able to express himself alone. The Adagio is a beautiful, singing movement and the soloist carried it off extremely well, because now his Romantic tendencies could shine through. In the Rondo again the soloist and orchestra were at odds with each other as Mr. Goldberg seemed to be pulling the orchestra with him. The humorous side of Mozart did come through at times, and the final movement with the ending in the winds was convincing.

The Haydn Violin Concerto in C was another matter. This is a very lyrical and virtuosic work with the solo part having double stops, big skips, fast runs, and melodies in the highest register — all a challenge to the violinist's skill. Mr. Goldberg executed all the technical difficulties with great ease and for the most part the orchestra was in complete accord. The slow Adagio movement was without doubt the most satisfying movement of the performance with the long legato phrases of the solo violin over a pizzicato accompaniment. The closing movement was a bit hectic at times but nevertheless quite exciting.

As a tribute to Premier Daniel Johnson the orchestra performed the Haydn Symphony #44. The "Mourning" Symphony was certainly more successful than the Mozart. The sadness of the Adagio is set off against the driving energy of the first and last movements. The most disconcerting thing about the performance was the bad intonation of the violins. Otherwise it was a perfunctory reading with the Adagio being the most satisfactory.

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coming events

7 OCTOBER TO 14 OCTOBER

Send notices of Coming Events to: B. S. Bie, Information Office, McGill. Deadlines: Wednesday, 12 noon, before the Monday issue in which the notice is to appear.

MONDAY

CINEMATHEQUE CANADIENNE: "Der Schatz" — with Werner Krauss, English titles, 7 p.m., Physical Sciences Centre Auditorium. "Mamma Roma" — with Anna Magnani, French titles, 9:30 p.m., Physical Sciences Auditorium.
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE PUBLIC LECTURE: "Architecture, Engineering, and the Humanities" — Dean John E. Burchard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 8:30 p.m., McConnell Engineering Building, Room 204.

TUESDAY

CINEMATHEQUE CANADIENNE: Cartoons — English, 7 p.m., Physical Sciences Centre Auditorium. "Giorni di Gloria" — Documentary, French titles, 9:30 p.m., Physical Sciences Auditorium.
DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS PUBLIC LECTURE: "The Literary Uses of Greek Dialects" — Prof. W. B. Stanford, Dublin University, 8 p.m., Arts Building, Room W120.
FILM DIALOGUE: "La Dolce Vita" — Federico Fellini, director, 8 p.m., Leacock 132, 50¢, discussion with Dr. P. Ohlin, (English Department).

WEDNESDAY

MONTREAL NEUROLOGICAL INSTITUTE LECTURE: "Tropical Neurology" — Professor J. D. Spillane, Welsh National School of Medicine, 5 p.m., Amphitheatre of Montreal Neurological Institute.
CINEMATHEQUE CANADIENNE: "The Eagle" — with Rudolph Valentino, English, 7 p.m., Physical Sciences Centre Auditorium. "Die Freudlose Gasse" — with Greta Garbo, French titles, 9:30 p.m., Physical Sciences Auditorium.
COUNSELLING CENTRE DISCUSSION: "Marriage Today: Can A Radically New Concept Be Developed?" — 7:30 p.m., 3405 Peel Street.
FILM SOCIETY: Cinematix — "Compulsion" — R. Fleischer, director, 8 p.m., Leacock 132. Series only.
FOUNDER'S DAY CONVOCATION: 4:00 p.m., Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium.
MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE SEMINARS: "Behavioral Science for Managers."

THURSDAY

EATON ELECTRONICS LABORATORY SEMINAR: "Localized Moments in Metals" — Dr. W. Steyert, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico, 11:30 a.m. Eaton Laboratory Library.
DIALOGUE 30: "Sound of Voices". McGill poets Seymour Mayne and Schoel Shuster. A presentation of readings in mixed media, 1:15 p.m., Leacock 132.
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT PUBLIC LECTURE: "The Descriptive Style" — Professor Irving Massey, University of Buffalo, 4 p.m., Leacock 12.
CINEMATHEQUE CANADIENNE: "Geheimnisse Einer Seele" — with Werner Krauss, English titles, 7 p.m., Physical Sciences Centre Auditorium. "La Strada Lunga un Anno" — Giuseppe de Santis, French titles, 9:30 p.m., Physical Sciences Centre Auditorium.
ACTIVITIES NIGHT: Exhibits by campus extra-curricular organizations. 7:30 p.m., Currie Gymnasium.
AUDUBON EVENING SERIES: "Northwest to Alaska" — 8:15 p.m., Leacock 132, \$1.00.
MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE SEMINARS: "Behavioural Science for Managers."
GOLF: University of Montreal.

FRIDAY

CONGRESS OF BLACK WRITERS: Registration — 3 p.m., \$4.00. Opening address, "Towards the Second Emancipation — The Dynamics of Black Liberation" — co-chairmen Elder Thebaud and Rosie Douglas, 7:30 p.m., "Canada and Her Black Community" — Rocky Jones, 9:00 p.m. University Centre and Stephen Leacock.
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT PUBLIC LECTURE: "Stanislavsky and His Method" — Madame Vera Vlasova, Moscow Art Theatre, 4 p.m., Leacock 219.
FILM SOCIETY: International 16 — "Hotel Ozon" — Czechoslovakia 1967, 6:30 and 9:00 p.m., Leacock 132. Series only.
CINEMATHEQUE CANADIENNE: Cinema Québécois — 7 p.m., Physical Sciences Centre Auditorium. "La Terra Trema" — Luchino Visconti, French titles, 9:30 p.m., Physical Sciences Centre Auditorium.
MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE SEMINAR: "Behavioural Science for Managers."
GOLF: University of Montreal. TENNIS: McMaster University.

SATURDAY

CONGRESS OF BLACK WRITERS: A. The Origins and Consequences of the Black-White Confrontation. "The History and Economics of Slavery in the New World" — C. L. R. James, 10 a.m. "The Psychology of Subjection: Race Relations in the U.S.A." — Alvin Poussaint, M.D., Tufts University Medical College, 12 p.m. B. The Germs of the Modern Black Awareness. "The Haitian Revolution and the History of Slave Revolt" — C. L. R. James, 2:30 p.m. "The Fathers of the Modern Revolt: Garvey, etc." — Robert Hill, University of the West Indies, 4:30 p.m. Congress Dance, 9:00 p.m. University Centre and Stephen Leacock.
FILM SOCIETY: International 16 — "Hotel Ozon" — See "Friday" for details.
FOOTBALL: McGill at Queen's. RUGGER: McGill at Queen's.
SOCCER: Ottawa at McGill. TENNIS: McMaster.

SUNDAY

CONGRESS OF BLACK WRITERS: C. The Re-evaluation of the Past. "Les Origines et la Signification de la Négritude" — René Depétre, 10 a.m. "The Civilizations of Ancient Africa" — Richard Moore, 12 p.m. "The Contribution of the Afro-American to American History and Civilization" — Lerol Jones, 2:30 p.m. D. Perspectives for the Future. "Racial Discrimination in Britain and the Way Out" — Richard Small, 4:30 p.m. An evening of soul music and art, 8:30 p.m. University Centre and Stephen Leacock.

THANKSGIVING

CONGRESS OF BLACK WRITERS: D. Perspectives for the Future (concluded). "Black Power in the U.S.A." — Stokely Carmichael, SNCC, 10:30 a.m. "The Black Revolution: The Third World and Capitalism" — Eldridge Cleaver, Black Panther Party, and James Forman, SNCC International, 1:30 p.m. Resolutions, 3:30 p.m. University Centre and Stephen Leacock.

Coming coming events

15 OCTOBER — FILM: "Smiles of a Summer Night" — Ingmar Bergman.
16 OCTOBER — McGill Dames Reception.
18 OCTOBER — Readings from Goethe by German actress Marianne Hoppe.
22 OCTOBER — Beatty Lectures begin.

RADIO MCGILL

PROGRAMMING FOR WEEK OF OCTOBER 7-OCTOBER 13, 1968.

RADIO MCGILL INSOUND
12 to 2 P.M. 4 to 6 P.M.

INSOUND HIGHLIGHTS

Monday, October 7: 4:20 P.M.

RICHIE HAVENS — MIXED BAG

Wednesday, October 9: 4:20 P.M.

BILLIE HOLIDAY

Friday, October 11: 4:20 P.M.

THREE PENNY OPERA — The original New York cast presents the English language version of the songs from Bertold Brecht's comedy of the underworld.

RADIO MCGILL on CFQR (F.M.)
92.5 megacycles
SUNDAYS 10 P.M. to 12 P.M.

October 13th.

10:00 P.M. THE EMOTIONS OF A SUICIDE: a discussion with a person who has attempted to take his life. We hear the individual's thoughts before, during and after the attempt.

10:30 P.M. THE CONTACT THEATRE: an examination of the relationships between 'Hippies' and the 'Straight Society'. Guests are David Cobb, the Director of Contact, Sol Apel a lawyer and Rosemary Sullivan a freelance broadcaster.

10:45 P.M. THESE THREE IN PERSPECTIVE: a look at the events, personalities and issues that affect the international, national and campus scene.

11:15 P.M. BRYANT'S BAG: Californian composer Dan Bryant plays selections by Edgar Varese, Gustav Mahler, Leonin and Morton Feldman.

11:45 P.M. COUP D'OIL SUR LE CANADA-FRANCAIS: La Poesie Canadienne Française, Radio McGill presents its first of several French programs. This week a look at French-Canadian Poetry.

CLASSIFIEDS

BULLETIN BOARD

Advertisements should be submitted before Wednesday at 10 a.m. and should be brief. In case of limited space they will be printed on a first come, first served basis, though in extraordinary cases, literary merit will be considered.

UNIVERSITY CHAPLAIN — THE United Church of Canada: John Guy, 392-5890.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED TO ASSIST in a recreation and craft program for children 12-14 years in Little Burgundy, near Guy and St. Antoine at the Tyndale House Community Centre, 870 Richmond Square. Evenings from 7-9 p.m. Phone Miss L. Cook, 931-6265.

FREE ROOM AND BOARD: Students interested in free room and board in exchange for babysitting and perhaps light housework, should consult the Room Registry maintained by the part-time office of the Placement Service. These opportunities are available to both male and female students.

I AM LOOKING FOR A PHILATELIC friend in Canada with whom I could exchange stamps. I am 30 years old and am working in the foreign department of a Bank. Write: Eckart Wissman, 2800 Bremen-Huchting 1, Brugger Strasse 10, Federal Republic of Germany.

3465 IS THE PASTORAL COUNSELLING Service of the McGill Chaplains' Association and is in the basement of 3465 Peel Street. Open 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday to Friday. Lounge, Information Service, Counselling Service available to McGill students seeking confidential personal counsel. Call 395-5890 or just drop in.

THE MCGILL REPORTER WILL PRINT poetry and, from time to time, prose by students and staff in the Arts section. Send manuscripts to the Arts editor, Information Office.